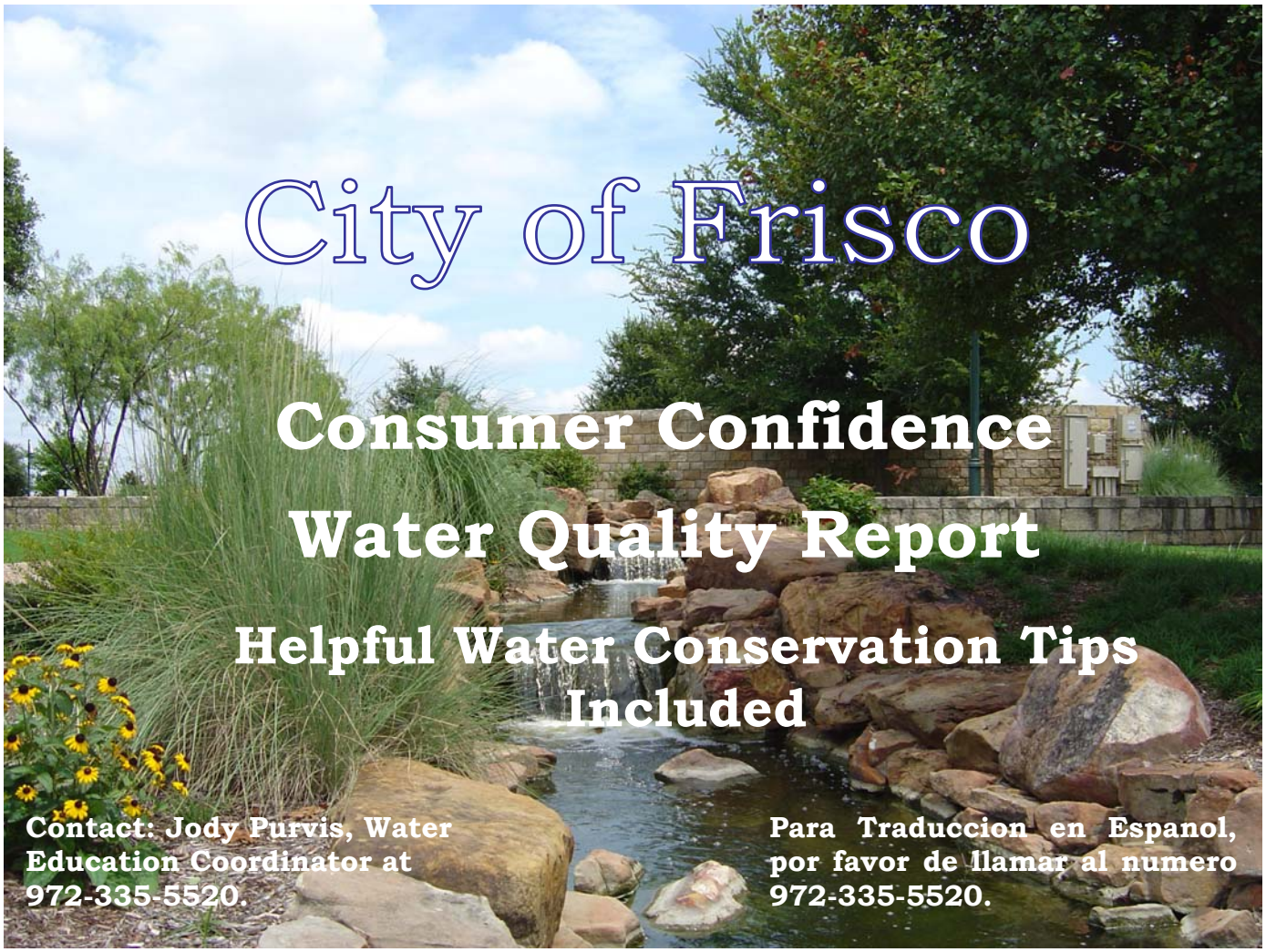
City of Frisco
Consumer Confidence
Water Quality Report
Helpful Water Conservation Tips
Included
Contact: Jody Purvis, Water Education Coordinator at 972-335-5520.
Para Traduccion en Espanol, por favor de llamar al numero 972-335-5520.

2003 Drinking Water Quality Report

Frisco, Texas **August, 2004** **Consumer Confidence Report**

OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE SAYS TCEQ

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we

provide our customers. This analysis was created by using data from recent tests required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Our water system has a "Superior" rating, exceeds all state and federal standards, and has not recorded any health violations. With the quality of our water, there may not be any health-based benefit to purchasing bottled water or any type of water filter.

Federal Requirements

The United States Environmental Protection Agency

requires through the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments that every public water system provide information to each water customer. This Consumer Confidence Report must include information on the water source, contaminants found in the water, special health effects, and any drinking water violations.

Water Usage

In 2003, the City of Frisco used 5.9 billion gallons of water. During the winter months, we averaged 150 gallons per person per day, while during the summer we reached a maximum of 546 gallons per person per day. The difference from winter to summer usage means that 73% of our water consumption during the summer is for outdoor purposes only.

Special Notice for People with Weakened Immune Systems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people undergoing chemotherapy, with organ transplants, with HIV/AIDS, or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* or other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline by calling 1-800-426-4791.

Water Source

The City of Frisco purchases treated surface water from

the North Texas Municipal Water District. The District pumps raw water from Lake Lavon into the water treatment plant located in Wylie, Texas, and then pumps water to Frisco. Lake Texoma and Lake Chapman supplement the water from Lake Lavon.

For more information you may contact the North Texas Municipal Water District at: 972-442-5405.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, **including bottled water,** may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Constituent Table

The table on the following page contains all of the chemical constituents that have been found in our drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 federally regulated primary constituents. As shown, the water quality surpasses the standards for each constituent found in our water as required by law. The following definitions are helpful while reviewing the table.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of error.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/l – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams/liter

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms/liter

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Public Participation

The Frisco City Council meets the first and third

Tuesday of every month at 6:30 p.m. The Council Chambers are located in the Frisco Municipal Complex at 8750 McKinney Road. The council meetings are open to the public with opportunities for residents to express their concerns on any city-related subject.

Taste and Odor

Taste and odor problems can occur in any lake for a number of reasons, such as algae growth, a change in temperature, excessive rainfall, flooding, and drought or dry weather conditions. The grassy, earthy taste and smell usually occurs during the hot summer months and does not represent any type of health hazard. The North Texas Municipal Water District is continuing to improve treatment techniques to reduce this inconvenience.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a protozoan, which is so small it can only by seen with a microscope. It affects the digestive tract of humans and animals. People with healthy immune systems will usually recover within two weeks. The North Texas Municipal Water District has tested the water for cryptosporidium for several years. No cryptosporidium has ever been found.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron), which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The State of Texas, not EPA, regulates these taste and odor constituents. These constituents are not causes for health concerns and are not required to be reported in this document.

Constituent Table

Constituent	Range	Average Level	Maximum Contaminant Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Possible Source
Sampled and Regulated at the Water Treatment Plant					
Atrazine (ppb)	0.60-0.63	0.615	3	3	Herbicide Runoff
Simazine (ppb)	0.20	0.20	4	4	Herbicide Runoff
Barium (ppm)	0.030-0.032	0.031	2	2	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	0.60-0.80	0.70	4	4	Water Additive, Natural Geology
Nitrate (ppm)	0.61-0.62	0.615	10	10	Fertilizer Runoff, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total THMs (ppb)	27.5-28.3	27.9	80	N/A	Disinfection By-Product
Turbidity (NTU)	0.03-0.45	0.11	0.50	N/A	Soil Runoff
Arsenic (ppb)	Not Detected	Not Detected	10	None	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sampled and Regulated at Customer Faucets in Frisco					
Lead (ppb)	2.1 – 90th Percentile	No Sites Above Action Level	Action Level of 15	15	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	0.079 – 90th Percentile	No Sites Above Action Level	Action Level of 1.3	1.3	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Sampled and Regulated in the Frisco Water Distribution System					
Total Coliform	0	0	Presence in < 5% of Samples	0	Human and Animal Fecal Waste
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	13.70-35.80	27.3563	60	0	By-product of Drinking Water Disinfection
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	31.30-57.70	45.7813	80	0	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Unregulated Constituents					
Sulfate (ppm)	69-79	74	Not Regulated	250	Minerals and Nutrients
Sodium (ppm)	14.5-17.4	15.95	Not Regulated		Natural Constituent
Hardness (ppm)	105-145	125	Not Regulated		Natural Constituent
Bromodichloro-methane (ppb)	11.0-11.0	11.0	Not Regulated		Disinfection By-Product
Chloroform (ppb)	9.9-13.0	11.45	Not Regulated		Disinfection By-Product
Dibromochloro-methane (ppb)	4.3-6.6	5.45	Not Regulated		Disinfection By-Product
Bromoform (ppb)	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Regulated		Disinfection By-Product
MTBE (ppb)	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Regulated		Gasoline Additive

Place Refrigerator Magnet Here!

Use Water Wisely!

Professor and Captain WaterWise remind you to:

- Avoid outdoor watering from 5 am to 8 am. The best time to water is between 8 and 10 in the morning or 7 and 11 in the evening.
- Avoid outdoor watering from 10 am to 6 pm to reduce wasteful evaporation.
- Set each sprinkler station for 15 minutes or less and water established lawns only two days per week.
- New lawns need water only once a day for no more
- than 30 days.
- Plant native, drought tolerant plants, trees and shrubs.
- Reduce the amount of turf in your lawn by increasing bedding areas.
- Consider installing a rain/freeze sensor on your sprinkler system.
- Run your sprinkler system in the manual mode, not using the automatic timer.
- Sweep sidewalks and driveways; avoid washing them down with a water hose.

Water News

NTMWD Conservation Plan

The North Texas Municipal Water District and its

member cities developed a Model Water Conservation Plan and Drought Contingency Plan. The purpose of these plans is to:

- Reduce water consumption from the levels that would prevail without conservation efforts.
- Reduce the loss and waste of water
- Improve efficiency in the use of water.
- Document the level of recycling and reuse in the water supply.
- Extend the life of current water supplies by reducing the rate of growth in demand.

By following the WaterWise Tips we can each do our part to help with water conservation in the City of Frisco.

Cacti, Rocks and Tumbleweeds?

If this is what you think of when you hear the terms

Xeriscape™, drought tolerant and native Texas plants, then you are not alone. Most people don't realize that you can have a native, drought tolerant yard and still have lots of vibrant color year round. Planting native or native adapted plants, trees, and shrubs in your yard can significantly reduce the amount of water your yard needs.

The City of Frisco's "Plant It, Frisco!" Program includes a list of plants, trees, shrubs, ground covers and grasses that are well-suited for the soils and climate in the Frisco area. Simply visit the Planning Department's home page on the City's website and click on the "Plant It, Frisco!" link on the left.

Planting a native garden will not only significantly reduce your water needs, but it will also provide you with a great variety of color and will attract local birds and butterflies that feed on these native plants and flowers.

My Automatic Sprinkler System has a Manual Mode?

Believe it or not, YES, it does! Instead of setting your sprinkler system using the automatic timer, try using the manual mode option. The sprinkler system still automatically runs through the different stations at pre-set times, but it only runs through the cycle once.

The automatic mode is problematic because the sprinklers operate on rainy days, or on days when we have just received a lot of rain. By using the manual mode you will only water your yard when you know it needs it.

Over-watering your lawn wastes water and money, and it causes run-off of pesticides into our water ways. Over-watering also causes the roots of your grass to remain shallow and results in your lawn requiring more frequent watering!

Give the manual mode a try! Set your stations at 15 minutes each or less and avoid watering more than twice a week.

Why Avoid Watering from 5am-8am and 10am – 6pm?

The City of Frisco's peak water usage time is from

5 am – 8 am. During this time people are taking baths, showers, and getting ready for work and school. If everyone waters their yards during this time it can dramatically reduce pressure and can decrease the level of water in our water tanks leaving little extra water in the event of an emergency situation.

Evaporation rates are greatest during the hours of 10am – 6pm. If you water your lawn during this time of day you risk losing up to 50% of your water to evaporation. Not only is this a huge waste of water, but it is a waste of money as well!

Questions about your sprinkler system timer?
Call 972-335-5520